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Long-term programme of support for Haiti**

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Since the adoption in 1999 of a resolution on the elaboration of a long-term programme of support for Haiti, the Secretary-General has reported on the implementation of the programme at each substantive session of the Economic and Social Council. The present report elaborates on the impact of the political transition following the departure of President Aristide, the deployment of the Multinational Interim Force (MIF), the creation of a Transitional Government and the renewal of international assistance in Haiti. The report also portrays the economic and political context in which the United Nations system has operated since last year and the creation of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), indicating the need for long-term support. It also suggests the possibility of creating an ad hoc advisory group on Haiti to deal with the economic and social needs in the framework of a long-term development process.

* E/2004/100 and Corr.2.
** This document is submitted late in order to reflect the latest developments in Haiti.

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Introduction

1. In its resolution 1212 (1998) of 25 November 1998, the Security Council called upon the Economic and Social Council to contribute to the development of a long-term programme of support for Haiti. The Economic and Social Council responded positively by creating an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti. After visiting the country on an assessment mission, the Group submitted its findings to the Council at its substantive session of 1999 (see E/1999/103).

2. In its resolution 1999/11 of 27 July 1999, the Council, on the basis of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group's recommendations, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Haiti, to develop a long-term strategy and programme of support for Haiti in such areas as education, peace-building, poverty eradication, social integration, productive employment, trade, durable recovery and sustainable development, aimed particularly at reinforcing capacity-building objectives in both government and civil society institutions.

3. Since then, a report on the implementation of resolution 1999/11 has been submitted to the Council at its substantive sessions (E/2000/63, E/2001/67, E/2002/56 and E/2003/54). The Council adopted a series of resolutions and decisions (resolutions 1999/4, 1999/11, 2001/25, 2002/22 and 2003/46 and decisions 2000/235 and 2001/290) in which it took note of the reports and requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated version to the Council at the following substantive session. The present report is submitted in accordance with resolution 2003/46 of 23 July 2003, in which the Council requested that the Secretary-General, in coordination with the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Haiti, report on progress achieved in implementing the long-term programme of support for Haiti, and that the report be prepared for the Council on the basis of developments in Haiti.

I. General national and economic situation

A. National political and security context

4. Following the controversial parliamentary and presidential elections in 2000, Haiti has faced severe political, economic and social instability. The presidency of Jean-Bertrand Aristide was marked by crises within the Government and strong challenges by the opposition, with increased radicalization and frequent demonstrations. By late 2003, opposition parties, civil society groups and, in particular, radicalized university students intensified their peaceful protest against the Government and strongly demanded the resignation of President Aristide. They blamed President Aristide's Government and his "Lavalas" political party for persisting corruption, mismanagement and economic and social decline. Public protest, demonstrations, and strikes were increasingly answered by repression and violence that resulted in the death of a number of Haitians, and caused serious disruption of people's lives and destruction of property.

5. In early February 2004, armed conflict broke out in Gonaives, the fourth largest city in the country, which spread to other areas of the country. Violence, shootings, vandalism and pillaging erupted as police and pro-Aristide gangs struggled to control the uprisings. Gradually, the insurgents took control of much of

the northern part of Haiti and extended its reach to other areas. With the imminent threat of the take-over of the capital, Port-au-Prince, by armed insurgents, President Aristide stepped down on 29 February 2004 and went into exile. His letter of resignation was read out by the Prime Minister, Yvon Neptune, and Mr. Boniface Alexandre, President of the Supreme Court of Haiti, assumed the functions of Interim President of Haiti in keeping with constitutional rules of succession.

6. Also on 29 February, the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations submitted a request for assistance from the Interim President to the Security Council, which included an authorization for troops to enter Haiti. Pursuant to the request, the Security Council adopted resolution 1529 (2004) authorizing the immediate deployment of a Multinational Interim Force (MIF) to Haiti. The force was composed of troops from Canada, Chile, France and the United States of America. In April 2004, the United States-led coalition of military forces totalled 3,700 troops.[1] Their primary objective was to restore order in Haiti and to prepare the ground for follow-up by a United Nations-led stabilization mission.

7. In order to launch the transition process, a tripartite commission consisting of a representative of the Lavalas party, the platform of opposition parties and a representative of the international community, selected on 5 March 2004 a "Council of Eminent Persons" ("*Conseil des Sages*") comprised of seven independent individuals, whose primary role was to select a new prime minister. The council chose Mr. Gerard Latortue, a former United Nations official and Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be the Prime Minister of Haiti. The council assisted him in the formation of a transitional Government, which is comprised of 13 independent public figures, including three women. The Government has the difficult task of preparing for democratic and transparent elections within the next two years, of overcoming the political impasse through dialogue and reconciliation, and of improving the economic and social situation, in particular by reducing the overall level of poverty in the country.

B. General economic and social situation

8. Haiti remains the poorest nation in the western hemisphere and is classified among the least developed countries. With 8 million inhabitants on a territory of 27.8 thousand square kilometres, the country has a high population density of 280 persons per square kilometres. The gross national income (GNI) per capita is US$ 440; life expectancy is 54 years (compared to 70 for the surrounding nations); and the total fertility rate is around 4.8 (against 2.8 for the other countries of the hemisphere). Half of the children under 5 years are malnourished and 52 per cent of the total population is illiterate. The poor economic performance of the country is directly related to the decline of per capita gross national product (GNP) at a rate of 5.2 per cent per year between 1985 and 1995. The poor living conditions, lack of safe water, malnutrition, lack of medical attention and the high incidence of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, typhoid and malaria are, among others, the causes of the high mortality rate.

9. Over the last years, Haiti's critical economic condition was related to the political situation, with a direct negative effect on the public sector's efficiency and on domestic investments, including increasing inflation as a result of unsustainable

fiscal deficits. Events of the last few months have only made the gravity of the economic situation more acute.

10. In connection with the fiscal deficit (2.5-3 per cent of GDP), in October 2002, rumours that dollars deposited in the country would be converted into Haitian gourdes led to the exit of US$ 90 million from the banking system. The gourde-to-dollar rate depreciated rapidly and inflationary pressures heightened. Net international reserves were down to US$ 21 million by March 2004 when President Aristide departed. Lacking confidence in the local currency, most businesses continue to conduct a large share of their transactions in United States dollars, leading to increased dollarization ratios of assets, deposits and loans in the financial system. The total assets of the banking system were US$ 1.3 billion in December 2003, with a share of 49 per cent in United States dollars.[2] The informal sector (unlicensed businesses) represents about 70 per cent of the economy. Agriculture, though increasingly difficult in an ecologically damaged countryside, remains important to the economy as it involves 67.8 per cent of the active population and accounts for nearly 25 per cent of GDP.

11. The decision by the Government of Haiti to put an end to subsidies of petroleum products continues to have an effect on prices at the pump. The resulting increase in the price of oil contributed to the already strong inflationary trend in the economy, triggering a sustained depreciation of the gourde in 2003, which fell from an exchange rate of G25: US$ 1 to G50: US$ 1, reaching a relative stable range G39-40: US$ 1 in early 2004. In response, in 2003, the Central Bank started to tighten its monetary policy, together with the implementation of a flexible domestic petroleum pricing mechanism. The Government also took action in order to consolidate the initial stabilization gains, clearing external payments as well as initiating fundamental structural reforms.[3]

12. After two years of contraction, with a decline of real GDP of 1.2 per cent and 0.9 per cent in 2001 and 2002 respectively, the economy began to show signs of recovery with a 0.5 per cent real GDP growth rate in 2003. However, the growing political instability slowed economic progress and led to the suspension of the staff-monitored programme of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) during the first four months of the 2003/2004 fiscal year. Haiti accumulated a public deficit of 3 billion gourdes.

13. In April 2004, the new Prime Minister called for a pluri-annual commitment by donors in support of Haiti in order to achieve sustainable results. He announced the priorities for his Government's policy in connection with the Millennium Development Goals. Major areas for action identified by the Transitional Government are the modernization of State institutions, public security, infrastructure, education, the environment, the economy and finance.[4]

C. Official development assistance to Haiti

14. The suspension of most external assistance to Haiti continued until early 2004. However, with the new political situation, major development partners announced their intention of resuming support. They met on 22 April 2004 to consider the Transitional Government's policy priorities and to elaborate a plan of action. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank decided to lead the assessment process for the preparation of the Interim Cooperation

Framework on the donor side. The United Nations agencies are working with the Haitian authorities to ensure that transitional strategies on issues ranging from humanitarian assistance to development are implemented. The authorities announced that a national reconstruction plan would be launched in the course of the year which would propose a national strategy for reconstruction and rehabilitation covering both short-term and medium-term programmes as well as the basis for longer-term sustainable development.[5] A donor round table is scheduled for July 2004 at which the results of the multi-donor assessment will be presented. It will be co-hosted by the World Bank, the United Nations, the Inter-American Development Bank and the European Union.

15. *The Bretton Woods institutions*. In mid-2000, the Government of Haiti, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank started discussions on the preparation of an interim poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP). However, in 2000 and 2003, problems relating to the agreement between the World Bank and the Government on reforms in public expenditure management, as well as problems connected with the overall political situation, provoked a discontinuation of discussion on the PRSP.

16. In 2002, IMF signed a staff-monitored programme with the Haitian authorities. The programme focused on "consolidating the economic stabilization and initiating key structural reforms in the public and banking sectors. The authorities' goals were to establish a track record of policy implementation and clear external arrears, as a basis for a poverty reduction and growth facility (PRGF)-supported programme with full re-engagement of the donor community".[6] Due to the political instability, the staff-monitored programme was temporarily interrupted. The Transitional Government would have to resume cooperation with IMF to implement the programme.

17. On 23 March 2004, the World Bank convened a meeting in Washington, D.C., with donor Governments, international financial institutions and international and regional organizations, at which it was decided to ensure a coordinated response to the pressing and medium-term needs of the country. In partnership with the Transitional Government of Haiti, it was agreed to initiate a joint government/multi-donor assessment stressing the economic, social and institutional needs in Haiti. In the view of the Resident Coordinator, the Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) currently being prepared by the World Bank and the United Nations country team might substitute for an interim PRSP. Thereafter, the country might proceed with a full PRSP.

18. *The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)*. The IDB resumed its activities in Haiti on 23 July 2003 following the launching of a staff-monitored programme between the Government of Haiti and IMF, and the settling of the Government's arrears with IDB. In 2003, IDB attributed 50 loans to Haiti representing US$ 972 million and disbursed US$ 620 million. IDB also approved four loans covering (i) the rehabilitation of basic economic infrastructure (US$ 70 million); (ii) a local development programme to improve the lives of the most vulnerable people living in rural areas (US$ 65 million); (iii) an agricultural intensification programme (US$ 41.9 million); and (iv) public finance reform (US$ 25 million).[7] Currently, a loan amount of US$ 200 million is pending parliamentary ratification, after new elections.

19. *Donor support*. Canada, France, the United States of America and other countries and institutions have been providing support to the development of Haiti. The Government of the United States, through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is Haiti's largest bilateral donor. During the period 1995-2003, USAID provided US$ 850 million in bilateral assistance, mainly channelled through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in more recent years. In 2004, USAID intends to provide around US$ 52 million in assistance in the areas of health, education, economic growth, democracy and governance. In 1999-2000, the Canadian International Development Agency disbursed more than US$ 25 million under its bilateral programme focusing on the areas of economic and social development. As of 20 October 2003, France approved the disbursement of €350,000 to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as a contribution to the Integrated Emergency Response Programme led by the United Nations system. This fund supports the construction of family water cisterns in the north-western part of Haiti, which will facilitate access to drinking water for hundreds of families. The European Commission has disbursed €5.4 million in emergency humanitarian aid to Haiti in the areas of water and sanitation, health care and food aid. The funding will be added to the €1.8 million for humanitarian aid disbursed in mid-March 2004. Other institutions such as the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie are currently assessing the Haitian situation in order to launch development programmes.

II. Overview of United Nations system activities in Haiti

20. On 24 February 2004, John Reginald Dumas was appointed Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Haiti. Mr. Dumas has been liaising with all relevant actors, including regional and subregional organizations in order to find concrete solutions to the political, economic and social problems of Haiti. Mr. Dumas stressed the need for a long-term international presence in Haiti and emphasized that these efforts had to give ownership of reconstruction programmes to Haitians themselves.

A. Establishment of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

21. In its resolution 1529 (2004) the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to elaborate a programme of action for the United Nations to assist the constitutional political process and support humanitarian and economic assistance and promote the protection of human rights and the development of the rule of law. The Council called on the international community, in particular the United Nations, the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Community to work with the people of Haiti in a long-term effort to promote the rebuilding of democratic institutions and to assist in the development of a strategy to promote social and economic development and to combat poverty.

22. On 11 March 2004, a United Nations multidisciplinary assessment mission led by Hocine Medili and working under the auspices of Mr. Dumas started to gather relevant information in Haiti. They met with members of the Transitional Government, civil society, diplomatic missions and international and regional organizations. On 16 April 2004, the Secretary-General submitted his report (S/2004/300), which called for deployment of a United Nations Stabilization

Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). On 30 April 2004, the Security Council adopted resolution 1542 (2004) authorizing the establishment of MINUSTAH and the deployment of up to 6,700 troops, a maximum of 1,622 civilian police and international and local civilian staff to Haiti.

23. The United States-led Multilateral Interim Force (MIF) handed over authority to MINUSTAH on 1 June 2004 for an initial six-month period. MINUSTAH will assist the Haitian authorities and people in ensuring a secure and stable environment, supporting the constitutional and political process, promoting and protecting human rights and facilitating the provision and coordination of humanitarian assistance.

24. The Security Council also urged the United Nations system to help the Transitional Government in designing a long-term strategy for social and economic development to achieve and sustain stability and combat poverty. It requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative who would coordinate and lead all the activities of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Haiti. A Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General has already been appointed, Adama Guindo, who is also the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator.

B. Main activities carried out by the United Nations system in Haiti

Integrated emergency response programme, targeting vulnerable groups and communities in Haiti (IERP)

25. In March 2003, the United Nations system, together with bilateral and multilateral donors and a number of non-governmental organizations, finalized an integrated humanitarian programme of assistance to vulnerable populations. This integrated programme is an initiative of the United Nations system in Haiti to offer a coordinated, rapid and targeted response to the needs of a growing part of the population which has reached a critical threshold of vulnerability. The main objectives of this programme are (i) to save lives and alleviate human suffering (humanitarian emergency); (ii) to provide access to basic services and products and assist with the recapitalization of households (recapitalization emergency); (iii) to support rehabilitation and consolidation of progress made (consolidation emergency).[8]

26. The programme was scheduled to last 18 months and asked for US$ 83.9 million to be disbursed among 128 different projects. One year after it was launched, the IERP is 45 per cent funded, with US$ 38.5 million in contributions (annex 1-2).

Haiti flash appeal 2004

27. The Humanitarian Liaison Working Group of the United Nations addressed the members of Permanent Missions on 9 March 2004 and launched an emergency flash appeal for US$ 35 million. The flash appeal stressed the urgent humanitarian needs resulting from the eruption of conflict. It aimed at establishing the basis for the rehabilitation of social services and economic recovery for the Haitian people during a six-month period. The two phases of assistance for the flash appeal are "life-saving emergency assistance", which provides for three months' food assistance, medicines, nutritional supplements, potable water, as well as a basis for a strong economic recovery; and "the transition to development", which plans actions during

six months for urgent development activities and projects (potable water, preventive health care, education, agricultural production, reducing armed violence).

28. The amount of US$ 35 million raised in the flash appeal is complementary to the US$ 83.9 million proposed by the IERP programme in 2003. FAO, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/the World Health Organization (WHO), UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN-Habitat, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) and the World Food Programme (WFP) are involved in this process. The relevant sectors mentioned in the flash appeal are agriculture, coordination and support services, food, health, education, water, sanitation, protection, human rights and the rule of law and security. As of 14 June 2004, Canada, the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, as well as private and international NGOs have contributed to the Flash Appeal of 2004 (annex 3).

29. As of 14 June 2004, the flash appeal has collected US$ 10.78 million of the US$ 35 million requested (annex IV.5). With this funding, United Nations agencies have started implementing humanitarian and rehabilitation programmes in Haiti. However, the insufficient response for the funding of emergency needs is a disappointment and a source of concern. The required funding should be allocated to these activities as a matter of priority. Torrential rains, flooding and mudslides at the end of May 2004, which killed more than 1,000 Haitians and caused severe damage and destruction in the south-eastern parts of the country, aggravated the situation and underlined the urgency of providing humanitarian assistance rapidly and in a sustained manner.

Overview of other United Nations system activities in Haiti

30. In 2004, the United Nations country team has continued to provide support in an increasingly difficult context.

31. *Ensuring the availability of food.* The United Nations system is currently providing food aid to the most vulnerable population in Haiti. The five-month "special operation" programme is based on strategies outlined in the April 2003 integrated emergency response programme and the United Nations flash appeal of March 2004. UNICEF and FAO have been leading food needs assessments in northern Haiti in order to identify the greatest needs, the levels of food insecurity and the nutritional deficiencies in the poorest areas. WFP is engaged in projects of food distribution in Port-au-Prince as well as in Northern Haiti, especially in schools, health centres and orphanages.

32. *Restoring the public health sector.* An emergency health task force consisting of representatives of relevant United Nations agencies as well as civic institutions has given careful attention to the health sector. The main goals are (i) to recover and provide basic health services at the university hospital in Port-au-Prince and the six regional hospitals; (ii) to develop an efficient basic emergency services system; to reinstate health programmes of prevention and treatment against the HIV/AIDS

epidemic, tuberculosis, and other diseases; and (iii) to address the population's main concern of keeping hospitals and public health centres free of weapons. In 2004, UNICEF has focused on institutional support to public hospitals and has provided vaccination and medical assistance to victims of rape and to street children. PAHO/WHO has also contributed to the distribution of health kits to hospitals and health centres, and fuel to public health institutions.

33. *Combating HIV/AIDS*. Violence and insecurity led to the suspension of activities associated with combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The United Nations agencies have worked closely with Haitian NGOs and the private sector to protect the population against the epidemic. Major campaigns of prevention have been organized and UNAIDS has established close collaboration with the Ministry of Health. United Nations agencies in Haiti are reaffirming their interest in combating HIV/AIDS, and UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP are currently administering projects on community sensitization and empowerment, including support to families living with HIV/AIDS and AIDS orphans.[9]

34. *The Millennium Development Goals*. Since 2003, a United Nations inter-agency committee at the country level, which also includes government officials, has been working on orientation strategies and policies focusing on the Millennium Development Goals. Progress has been hampered by weak and poorly implemented policies, as well as under-funded and poorly managed programmes. Trends clearly indicate Haiti will not meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 if major changes do not occur in policies, budgetary priorities and the country's ability to attract foreign investment and benefit from trade, as well as to arouse the interest of donors. The Transitional Government has embraced the idea of establishing a plan of action to implement the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Haiti's first Millennium Development Goal report is about to be launched.

35. *Supporting education*. United Nations agencies have initiated a back-to-school campaign for the 60 per cent of children who were enrolled in primary school before the situation in the country degenerated. As of 23 March 2004, some 90 per cent of schools had reopened. UNICEF workers have been distributing education and health supplies to children. UNICEF has provided street children with recreational kits and psychological support to reintegrate them into society.

36. *Public security*. UNDP and the Organization of American States (OAS) jointly supported the development of a national disarmament programme. In February 2004, UNDP led the first campaign for the voluntary surrender of weapons. This programme made members of armed groups who surrendered their weapons eligible to receive assistance for reintegration, including financial support for the opening of businesses and vocational training. Through these initiatives, UNDP linked the disarming, demobilizing and reintegration of armed groups with the objective of a nationwide economic recovery.

37. *Rule of law*. UNDP has been working with national authorities to improve the justice system and to fight impunity through strengthening court system management, to allow the participation of civil society in legal reform, to strengthen management of the prison system and to improve conditions of detention. Prison system management and conditions of detention improved steadily over the project period. These achievements have, however, nearly been lost owing to the 1 January 2004 prisoner escape from the National Penitentiary and the subsequent break-out or release of all prisoners in the period leading up to 29 February 2004.

C. The role of the independent expert of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti

38. Human rights violations in Haiti continue to be a serious concern. Political and institutional instability, socio-economic impoverishment and a volatile security situation have reinforced a climate of lawlessness and impunity and led to an increase in human rights abuses and other acts of violence (arbitrary arrests, wrongful detentions, abductions, attacks against journalists, human trafficking, sexual violence against women and girls, and the use of child soldiers in political conflicts).

39. Louis Joinet, the independent expert of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti, visited Haiti in the autumn of 2003 and in April 2004 in order to assess the human rights situation in the context of technical cooperation in that field. He submitted a report to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session (E/CN.4/2004/108). The Chairperson of the Commission issued a statement in which the Commission on Human Rights condemned the human rights violations that had occurred in Haiti and called on all actors and sectors of national life to protect and promote human dignity.

III. Re-evaluation of a long-term programme of support for Haiti

40. Following the common country assessment (CCA) process in 2000, the United Nations country team in Haiti, in consultation with development partners, proposed the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2002-2006. The objective of UNDAF has been to promote sustainable human development by combating poverty, promoting social inclusion and strengthening the rule of law through the promotion, respect and protection of human rights. During this period, the United Nations system in Haiti has been committed to assisting in efforts in the three following broad areas:

- Governance, with the objective of contributing towards the democratization of society at both national and grass-roots levels;
- Basic social services, with the objective of improving living conditions;
- Food security and sustainable rural development, with the objective of promoting food security at household and national levels.

41. During the elaboration of the CCA/UNDAF, the United Nations agencies stressed the need to react rapidly against poverty. In 2003, they decided to initiate the Integrated Emergency Response Programme, Targeting Vulnerable Groups and Communities in Haiti (IERP) to assist vulnerable populations in their efforts to gain access to essential services and products, while at the same time integrating those efforts into a long-term development.[10] Additional financial contributions are still necessary to implement this programme.

42. The Transitional Government, in partnership with multilateral institutions and country donors, is focusing on the elaboration of an Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF), which would be the national development framework. The ICF, which might serve as a substitute for an interim PRSP, would be an implementing tool for the

Millennium Development Goals and a valuable reference document for donor coordination.

43. These initiatives, along with the deployment of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in Haiti, will reinforce the commitment of the United Nations to promote national reconciliation and long-term development. Long-term commitments and action by the authorities in Haiti and their development partners are indispensable in order seriously to address the considerable socio-economic challenges faced by the country. They should be based on key aspects of development, such as sustainable rural development, the diversification of the economy, environmental protection, education and the structural development of the public sector. National reports on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals would provide criteria and benchmarks in this endeavour. A review of the long-term development needs of and support to Haiti could be held on a regular basis in the framework of the Economic and Social Council.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

44. **International support for Haiti has been limited over the last years. The growing political crisis has kept international donors away from Haiti. Today, new efforts are required by the Transitional Government, political parties, civil society and the international community to secure long-term support for Haiti. A long-term effort and an international commitment are needed to rebuild the economic and social structures, and support the Government and people of Haiti in building democratic institutions together.**

45. **In today's context, the issue of long-term support to Haiti needs to be reconsidered by the United Nations. While many initiatives are taken at the field level to assist the Government of Haiti in the above-mentioned task, proper follow-up at the intergovernmental level is also important to ensure a comprehensive approach to the situation in Haiti, encompassing political stability and socio-economic recovery. In view of the links between the two components, interaction between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council is relevant. The recent experience of the Economic and Social Council's Ad Hoc Advisory Groups on African Countries emerging from conflicts illustrates what can be done at the intergovernmental level to promote coherence in dealing with such countries.**

46. **The Prime Minister of the Transitional Government of Haiti, in a meeting with the President of the Economic and Social Council on 14 June 2004, requested the Council to set up an ad hoc advisory group on Haiti to help coordinate the development of a long-term programme of assistance to this country and the activities being carried out or planned with the donor community and the Government for this purpose.**

47. **In the light of the changes in the political environment in Haiti, and taking into account the experience gained through the work of the Council's ad hoc advisory groups on Guinea-Bissau and Burundi, the Economic and Social Council may wish to consider the establishment of an ad hoc advisory group on Haiti to promote coordination and coherence in the development of a long-term programme of assistance. The mandate of the Group could be: to examine the humanitarian and economic needs of Haiti; to review relevant assistance**

programmes; to prepare recommendations for a long-term programme of support, based on development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development into a comprehensive approach to peace and stability; and to provide advice to ensure that the assistance of the international community in supporting Haiti is adequate, coherent, well-coordinated, effective and promotes synergy.

Notes

[1] United Nations, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Haiti: socio-political crisis OCHA situation report No. 10", 24 April 2004.

[2] Information from the "Banque de la République d'Haiti".

[3] IMF, "Haiti: Staff-Monitored Program prepared by the Western Hemisphere Department", 13 June 2003.

[4] Gerard Latortue, opening statement, meeting with donor Governments, international financial institutions and international regional organizations, Port-au-Prince, 22 April 2004.

[5] See World Bank News Release No. 2004/281/LAC entitled "Donors meet to agree on common approach to Haiti", and "Réunion Gouvernment et Bailleurs de Fonds: Pour la Préparation de l'Exercise d'Identification d'un Cadre de Coopération Intérimaire (CCI)-22 Avril 2004, Port-au-Prince, Haiti".

[6] IMF, "Haiti: Staff-Monitored Program prepared by the Western Hemisphere Department", 13 June 2003, p. 1.

[7] Inter-American Development Bank, *2003 Annual Report*, Washington, D.C., pp. 60-61.

[8] United Nations System, Republic of Haiti, *Integrated Emergency Response Programme Targeting Vulnerable Groups and Communities in Haiti*, March 2003, p. 19.

[9] See "UNAIDS in Haiti", http://www.unaids.org/Unaids/EN/geographical+area/by+country/haiti.asp

[10] United Nations System, Republic of Haiti, *Integrated Emergency Response Programme Targeting Vulnerable Groups and Communities in Haiti*, March 2003, p. 24.

Annex

1. Financial summary of IERP by project status (Compiled by OCHA, Haiti flash appeal, March 2004)

Project status	*Number of projects*	*Total contributions*	*Percentage*
Under review	2	12 380 000	32.1
Approved	16	6 885 000	17.9
Implementing	21	13 404 081	34.8
Completed	2	5 850 000	15.2
Total	**41**	**38 519 881**	**100.0**

2. Financial summary of IERP (Compiled by OCHA, Haiti flash appeal, March 2004)

Sector	*Number of proposed projects*	*Requirements*	*Number of projects funded*	*Contributions received*	*% response*
Health	20	21 144 000	7	4 750 000	22.4
Water and sanitation	35	13 128 000	19	6 996 500	53.3
Food security	15	13 815 000	6	12 846 581	92.9
Disaster prevention	12	2 649 000	3	430 000	16.2
Education	4	1 835 000	0	0	0
Government	5	3 550 000	1	1 025 000	28.8
Vulnerable groups	11	2 825 000	2	193 800	6.8
Economic recovery	24	24 524 000	0	0	0
Coordination	2	443 000	2	278 000	62.7
n.a.	0	0	1	12 000 000	n.a.
Total	**128**	**83 913 000**	**41**	**38 519 881**	**45.9**

3. United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for Haiti, flash appeal 2004

Donor breakdown of contributions through appealing organization as of 14 June 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations

Part A — Non-food

Donor	*Channel*	*Amount (US$)*
Canada	FAO OCHA PAHO/WHO UNDP/UNSECOORD UNICEF	1 730 231
European Commission	OCHA	330 516
Finland	UNICEF	248 756
France	WFP	750 000
Ireland	OCHA	60 976
Italy	OCHA WFP	486 892
New Zealand	UNDP	68 966
Norway	OCHA UNICEF WFP	1 270 535
Private/NGO/International	UNICEF	186 567
Spain	WFP	373 134
Sweden	OCHA PAHO/WHO UNICEF WFP	913 472
United Kingdom	PAHO/WHO UNDP/UNSECOORD	1 451 258
United States	PAHO/WHO UNICEF	700 000
Total non-food		**8 571 303**

Part B — food aid

Donor	*Food type*	*Food (millions of tonnes)*	*Amount (US$)*
France	Various	972	750 000
Germany	Various	767	609 756
Japan	Cereals	562	458 715
Switzerland	Various	681	390 626
Total food aid			**2 209 096**
Grand total: Part A and Part B			**10 780 399**

4. United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for Haiti flash appeal 2004

Summary of requirements and contributions in United States dollars, by appealing organization as of 14 June 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organization

Appealing organization	*Original requirements*	*Revised requirements*	*Carry-over*	*Pledges*	*Contributions*	*Total resources available*	*Unmet requirements*	*% covered*
FAO	4 000 000	4 000 000	0	0	303 600	303 600	3 696 400	7.6
OCHA	408 100	408 100	0	725 089	112 995	838 084	-429 984	100.0
OHCHR	8 700	8 700	0	0	0	0	8 700	0.0
PAHO/WHO	3 210 000	3 210 000	0	1 366 770	625 564	1 992 334	1 217 666	62.1
UN-Habitat	597 500	597 500	0	0	0	0	597 500	0.0
UNDP	3 261 700	3 261 700	0	0	68 966	68 966	3 192 734	2.1
UNDP/ UNSECOORD	984 900	984 900	0	365 133	621 158	986 291	-1 391	100.0
UNESCO	500 000	500 000	0	0	0	0	500 000	0.0
UNFPA	2 457 726	2 457 726	0	0	0	0	2 457 726	0.0
UNICEF	8 664 772	8 664 772	0	1 096 249	634 329	1 730 578	6 934 194	20.0
UNIFEM	168 250	168 250	0	0	0	0	168 250	0.0
WFP	10 813 214	10 813 214	0	0	4 860 546	4 860 546	5 952 668	45.0
Grand total	**35 074 862**	**35 074 862**	**0**	**3 553 241**	**7 227 158**	**10 780 399**	**24 294 463**	**30.7**

5. United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for Haiti flash appeal 2004

Updated financial summary, by appealing organization (compiled by OCHA) as of 14 June 2004